10/1/87 LL5680-1

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA BUSINESS

College of Commerce and Business Administration

Vol. 56 No. 9 September 1987

Center for Business and Economic Research

College of
Commerce & Business Administration
Russell Petersen
Dean

Center for Business &
Economic Research
Carl E. Ferguson, Jr.
Director

Deborah Hamilton
Annette Jones Watters
Assistant Directors

David C. Cheng
Research Economist

James C. Raymondo
Demographer

Ahmad Ijaz
Research Associate

Kathryn Rivers
Sun-Ja Park
Beth Gibbs
Research Assistants

Carroll Greenhill
Susan Krause
Programmer/Analysts

Rita Lane
Staff Assistant

Melissa Tierce Heinrich
Statistical Data Clerk

Gayle Hardin
Supervisor, Word Processing

Teresa Welch
Word Processing Operator

Robin Taylor
Clerk/Typist

Edward Rigdon
Mark Andrews
Student Assistants

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 56, No.9

FEATURES

Outlook for Alabama's
Major Industries 3
The Economy in Perspective:
Focus on Lamar County 6

NEWS BRIEFS

After-Tax Income 8
Chemicals 8
Alabama Counties with a
Black Population of
50 Percent or More 8

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

Alabama Employment 9
Alabama Employment by Subsector 9
Unemployment Rate 9
Alabama Construction 9
Industrial Production Indices 9
Index of State Revenue Collections 9

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

Industrial 10
Construction 10
Finance 10
Prices 10
Labor Force and Employment 10
Trade 12

Alabama Business is a monthly publication of the Center for Business and Economic Research of The University of Alabama College of Business Administration. Articles reflect the opinions of the authors, but not necessarily those of the staff of the Center, the faculty of the College of Commerce and Business Administration, or the administrative officials of The University of Alabama.

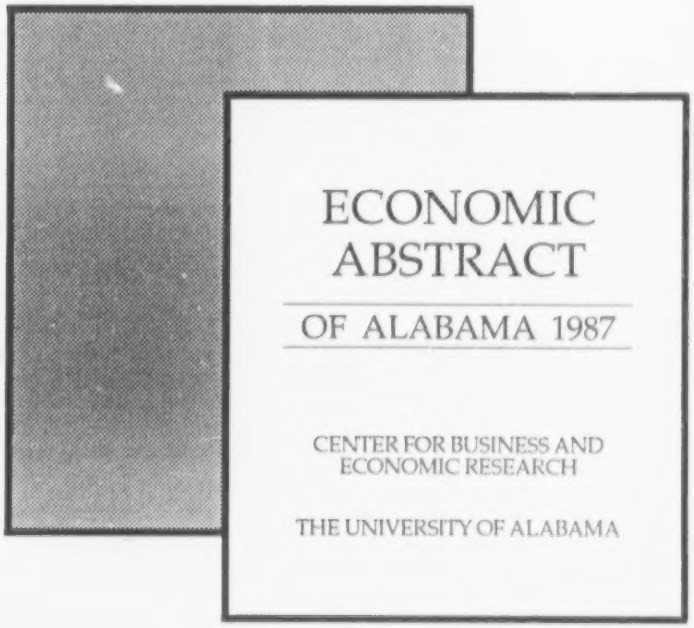
Alabama by the Numbers...

The *Economic Abstract of Alabama 1987* is the most comprehensive source of demographic and economic information available about Alabama and its counties. Business, government, the news media - those who need to know about the state and its people - have come to rely on the *Economic Abstract of Alabama* to fulfill their needs for quantitative information.

Spanning almost 500 pages of tabular material, the 1987 edition has been updated and expanded to include the latest information. Many of the data items are presented at national, state, and county levels and cover several years to facilitate comparisons and trend analysis. The *Abstract* contains data series ranging from the early 1900s to the present, as well as forecasts of the state's economy and population projections.

The 1987 edition is presented in loose-leaf format complete with a sturdy vinyl binder. All sections have tabs, and the book is fully indexed.

The *Economic Abstract of Alabama 1987* is only available from the Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Alabama.



Please send _____ copies of the *Economic Abstract of Alabama 1987* at $40.00 per copy. I am enclosing $_____

Name _____

Company _____

Street or Box _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make check or money order payable to **The University of Alabama.**

Mail order to: Center for Business and Economic Research
The University of Alabama
P.O. Box AK
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487-1430

OUTLOOK FOR ALABAMA'S MAJOR INDUSTRIES

Ahmad Ijaz

Four major industry sectors provide about 75 percent of total employment in Alabama. These sectors include manufacturing, trade, services, and government. This report examines these four industries.

Finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; mining; and agriculture and farming provide smaller shares of the state's total employment. An upcoming report will discuss the outlook for these industries.

Manufacturing

Nondurable Goods

Apparel. In the nondurable goods manufacturing industry group, the apparel industry is the largest single employer. It traditionally has provided about 3.3 to 3.4 percent of total employment and about 15 percent of total manufacturing employment. The apparel industry has also been Alabama's most troubled producer and the hardest hit by imports competition.

Employment in the apparel industry fell by seven percent in 1986. If imports become more costly, Alabama's apparel manufacturers are likely to become more competitive and expand their market share both in the domestic and international markets. The decrease in tax rates is also likely to help this extremely labor intensive industry. In 1987 employment in the apparel industry is expected to increase by approximately one percent.

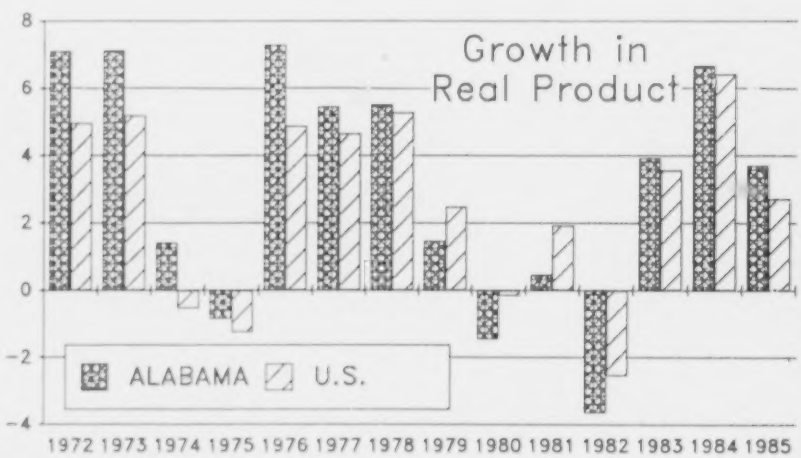
Textiles. Employment in the textiles industry has been on the decline since the 1974-75 period. Despite large declines in employment in 1985 of approximately seven percent, the textiles industry showed promising growth in employment in 1986.

One of the major reasons for the increase in textiles employment was strong demand for its use in automobiles, residential buildings and furnishings. The demand for textiles is expected to remain high in 1987. Employment in the textiles industry is expected to maintain its previous level.

Food. The food industry has shown promising growth during the last two years. Although the increase was not as high in 1986 as it was in 1984-85, the prospects for the food industry look good for 1987. Employment in this industry is expected to grow at about 2.7 percent in 1987.

Paper. The paper industry in Alabama constitutes approximately 1.3 percent of the total state employment and accounts for about 2.9 percent of Gross State Product. Employment in the paper industry suffered a small decline of less than one percent during 1983-84. After an increase in employment of about one percent in 1984-85, it suffered a further decline of about two percent during 1985-86. The decline in employment was partly because of lost competitiveness due to the pressures of high wage rates in the paper industry.

Despite the decline in paper employment, during the period 1984 through 1986, the paper industry's output grew at an average rate of approximately seven percent annually.



Increased automation in the paper industry will help it maintain a steady growth rate but will not significantly add to the paper industry's share of the total state employment.

Rubber and Plastics. Employment in the rubber and plastics industry has increased at a declining rate in Alabama during the past three years. After growing at a rate of approximately eight percent in 1984, the employment in this industry grew at about four percent in 1985 and approximately three percent in 1986. If the demand for automobiles remains strong, employment in the rubber industry is expected to increase by 3.5 percent in 1987.

Chemicals. The chemicals industry in Alabama constitutes less than one percent of the total state employment and about three percent of the state's total manufacturing employment. Employment in the chemicals industry has declined since 1980. After a small increase during 1983-84 period, employment in the chemicals industry dropped some in 1984-85 again in 1985-86 period. The decline in agriculture and farming sectors in Alabama during recent years partially affected the demand for chemicals in the state.

Durable Goods

The durable goods industry group in the state accounts for about 10 percent of total employment. During the past three years employment in durable goods grew at a higher rate than the nondurable goods industry as a whole.

Machinery. The machinery manufacturing industry, including both electrical and nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, is one of the largest durable goods industries in the state. After an exceptionally strong performance in 1984-85, employment in this industry increased by only approximately two percent in 1986.

A sharp decline in the price of oil and the slump in coal mining had adverse effects on the regional manufacturers of machinery used in energy related industries. An increase in the price of oil and gas could improve the conditions for the machinery manufacturers and help increase its employment in 1987 by about three percent. An increase in space program activities in Huntsville after the space shuttle disaster also could help machinery manufacturers.

Transportation Equipment. Transportation equipment was one of the strongest growing industries during the period 1984 through 1986. Alabama's tire manufacturing industry and various auto parts plants enjoyed strong growth in employment due to strong automobile demand in 1986. One of the major reasons for strong automobile demand was high inventories of the auto manufacturers, low financing rates, and the change in the tax laws effective in 1987 drastically increasing the sale of big ticket items at the end of 1986.

If automobile sales remain at their previous year's levels, employment in the transportation equipment industry should stabilize to a more moderate and sustainable growth rate. At the current levels of production, employment in this industry could increase at a rate of about two percent in 1987.

Metals. Employment in both fabricated and primary metals has fallen substantially during the last few years. However, employment in fabricated metals is expected to increase by approximately four percent in 1987. Nevertheless, it will not regain its previous share of total employment.

Primary metals' share of total employment dropped from a peak of 3.4 percent in 1971 to 2.7 percent in 1979 and to 1.5 percent in 1985. After a decrease in employment of four percent in 1986, the demand for primary metals industries is not expected to increase in 1987.

The main reasons for this decline and the pessimistic picture of primary metals industries are the high costs of labor and the lack of technological improvements which make foreign manufactured steel relatively cheaper. Innovations in steel production could make Alabama steel more competitive in both domestic and foreign markets but would not necessarily increase the employment.

Lumber and Wood Products. Despite a strong performance by the construction industry in 1984-85, lumber and wood products in Alabama suffered a decline in employment of 2.3 percent in 1986. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, the high value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar made imported lumber from Canada relatively cheaper.

If the construction sector remains strong and if government sanctions on foreign lumber continue, the lumber industry could increase employment by 1.5 percent in 1987. In the long run improvement in the lumber industry is expected because of an abundant supply of forest land in the state which makes Alabama lumber very competitive in domestic markets.

Nonmanufacturing

Services

The services sector, along with trade and government, is one of the largest nonmanufacturing sectors in Alabama. It provides about 17 percent of total employment in the state. During 1984 and 1985 employment in the services sector grew at an average rate of five percent. The growth rate dropped to a more moderate rate of about two percent in 1986.

Lower gasoline prices and increased auto travel in 1986 helped the tourism industry draw more visitors to the state. An increase in people traveling through the state also helped the hotel and restaurant businesses.

Growth in manufacturing, trade, and government employment in 1987 should also increase employment in services industry. In 1987 the services sector in Alabama is expected to increase employment by approximately 2.2 percent and output by about 3.3 percent.

Trade

Trade is Alabama's second largest nonmanufacturing sector after government. From 1984 to 1986 the average annual increase in trade sector employment was about five percent. Retail sales grew at an average annual growth rate of seven percent during the period 1985-86. The anticipated changes in the tax laws in 1987 also increased the retail sales of durable consumer goods during the last part of 1986.

An increase in employment in Alabama's manufacturing sector could raise the level of total personal income, which in turn can help retail sales perform even stronger in 1987.

Retail sales figures and revenues from sales tax show a promising picture for domestic trade. However, the state's international trade outlook is not as optimistic.

Government

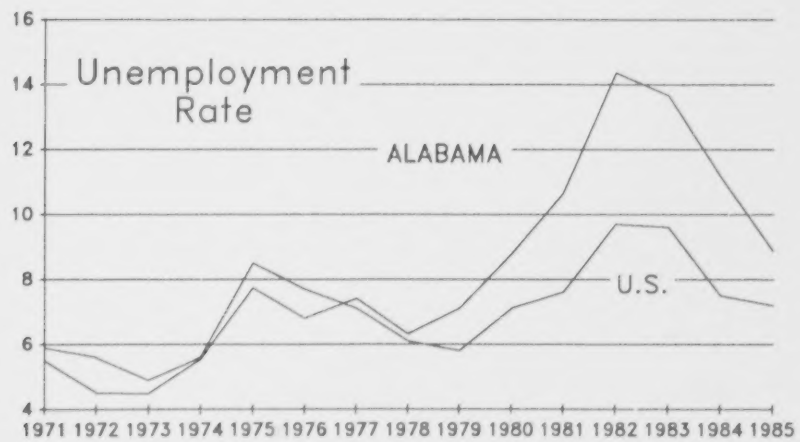
Relatively strong performances by the trade, construction and services sectors in 1986 increased revenues for state and local governments, enabling some growth in government services. Employment in state and local government increased at an average annual rate of about two percent during the period 1984 through 1986. Federal government employment during the same period suffered a slight decline.

In 1987 federal government employment is only expected to increase by one percent, mainly due to an increase in federal military employment. On the other hand, in 1987 employment in state and local government is expected to increase by four percent.

Conclusion

Although the national economy is expected to experience a sluggish and moderate growth in 1987, Alabama's economy, due to its comparative advantages in some industries, is expected to have a slightly higher average growth rate. A decline in the exchange value of the dollar in 1987 would make the state's manufacturing sector more competitive in export markets. Without significant growth in Alabama's import sensitive manufacturing industries: steel, textiles, and apparel, the unemployment rate in the state will remain well above the national average. □

Ahmad Ijaz is a research associate at CBER



THE ECONOMY IN PERSPECTIVE: FOCUS ON LAMAR COUNTY

Edward Rigdon

Lamar County lies along Alabama's western border with Mississippi. On the south, west, and north, Lamar County abuts Pickens, Fayette and Marion counties. Lamar County was formed out of land from Marion and Fayette counties in 1866, in the troubled post-war period.

Originally named "Jones County," for E. P. Jones of Fayette County, the new subdivision was marked off with four straight lines. Unfortunately, as they were originally established by the legislature, the new borders also included Pikeville, then the county seat of Marion County.

A second legislative act was passed, giving back to Marion County the one square mile of land in northeastern Jones County that included Pikeville, and leaving a notch in the new county's border which is still there today. So it would not be inaccurate to say that, while Lamar County was formed partly from Marion County, Marion County was itself formed partly from Lamar County. (The seat of Marion County was subsequently moved to Toll Gate, later renamed Hamilton, in 1882.)

The newly established Jones County, however, was abolished at the state constitutional convention of 1867. The next year, Sanford County, named for H. C. Sanford of Cherokee County, was established on the same boundaries. Only in 1877 was the current name given to the parcel of land that had been marked out ten years before. According to Acee's (1976) *A History of Lamar County*, the new name was in honor of L. Q. C. Lamar, "a Georgia born statesman of Mississippi."

Today the county seat and largest town in Lamar County is Vernon (1980 population 2,609). North of Vernon lies the county's second largest town, Sulligent (population 2,130), named for two railroad engineers, Sullivan and Sargent. William B. Bankhead, Jr., who went on to become Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, was born in Moscow, near present-day Sulligent, in 1874.

Other towns of note include Millport (population 1,287), in the south; Kennedy, in the southeast corner of the county; and Detroit, in the northwest corner. Detroit has recently gained especial distinction as the hometown of our own Deborah Hamilton, an Assistant Director at CBER.

Berney's (1892) *Hand-Book of Alabama* noted that Lamar County was well-watered, "with fine water power," served by railroad and telegraph, enjoying an excellent climate, and endowed with "schools and churches in all parts of the county (p. 303)." With all these advantages, one might have foreseen rapid growth and general prosperity in the county's future.

However, growth and change have come slowly. From an 1890s population of 14,187, Lamar County gradually grew to a 1980 population of 16,453, an increase of about 16 percent over almost 90 years. In contrast, the population of the state as a whole grew about 160 percent, from 1.5 million to 3.9 million, over the same period.

Like the state, the bulk of the growth in Lamar County has been in the white population, which increased from 11,338 in the 1890s to 14,435 in 1980, an increase of 27 percent. The black population of the county has actually declined 30 percent over this period, going from 2,849 in the 1890s to 1,997 in 1980, and leaving Lamar County with a proportionate black population less than half that for the state as a whole.

Lamar is among the most rural of Alabama's counties. It is one of twelve Alabama counties that neither is part of nor borders on a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

Prosperity of a sort has come to Lamar County. Lamar County's 1984 per capita personal income of $9,496 was 95 percent of the statewide figure of $9,987.

Census figures show the proportion of persons living at the very bottom of the economic scale to be marginally lower in Lamar County than in the state as a whole. Based on 1979 data, 18.0 percent of Lamar County's residents lived below the poverty line, compared with 18.5 percent of the state population. And while 12.4 percent of the state population had an income more than 25 percent below the poverty level, only 10.5 percent of the county's residents were in this situation.

One reason for the relative strength of average incomes in Lamar County in recent years has been the rise in oil and gas exploration activity. While many people are familiar with the petroleum boom in the Mobile Bay

area, fewer are aware of a similar boom affecting northwestern Alabama. Wells are currently scattered across Marion, Fayette, and Perry Counties, with the center of activity (on the Alabama side of the state line) sitting squarely in Lamar County.

The majority of the direct impact of the boom on county incomes has been through royalty payments to property holders. Between 1979 and 1982, total "Dividends, Interest and Rent" in Lamar County doubled, from $11.2 million to $23.3 million (an increase of 108.0 percent). The increases in this category for the state and nation as a whole were only 75.2 percent and 62.9 percent, respectively.

The mining industry also directly accounted for 102 full- and part-time jobs in 1984, but this does not compare with the injection of income through royalty payments.

Like many rural counties in the South, Lamar County has pursued economic success through manufacturing. Despite being mostly rural, Lamar County does not overly depend on agriculture for jobs and income. In 1982, 31.4 percent of Alabama's total land area was in farms. In Lamar County, in the same year, the proportion was only 18.7 percent.

Compared with state figures, Lamar County depends heavily on manufacturing to support its economy. Statewide, 26.1 percent of all employed persons (age 16 and over) work in manufacturing, but in Lamar County nearly half—49.0 percent—of all workers owe their livelihood to manufacturing. Furthermore, whereas 38.7 percent of all state workers are occupationally classified as "precision production, craft, and repair" or as "operators, fabricators and laborers," in Lamar County these occupations account for 59.6 percent, nearly three-fifths of all workers.

Unlike many parts of the rural South, however, Lamar County has avoided total dependence on low-wage industries such as clothing and textile manufacturing. True, a glance at the *Directory of Mining and Manufacturing* will suggest that the county's large employers are a number of plants all engaged in manufacturing slacks. Census data, however, show that the manufacturing jobs held by Lamar County residents are almost evenly divided between nondurable (including clothing) and durable manufacturing industries, with a slight edge on the durable side, about the same as the statewide distribution.

While durable manufacturing accounted for 52.9 percent of all manufacturing jobs in 1980, it brought in 65.9 percent of all manufacturing wages in 1980. These figures imply an average wage rate in Lamar County in durable manufacturing that is 70 percent higher than the average in nondurable manufacturing. This differential, along with the well-known vulnerability of low-wage manufacturing jobs to competition from even cheaper foreign labor, makes textile and clothing plants a mixed blessing for much of the South, including Lamar County.

Lamar County has a low cost of living, room to grow, and good access to expertise in technology and management. The county seat, Vernon, is about an hour from Tuscaloosa, home of the University of Alabama. To attract the kinds of new businesses that can help form a basis for prosperity going into the next century, the county will need to continue to develop an educated work force.

Census Bureau figures suggest that, over time, educational attainment in Lamar County has increased and will continue to increase.

For being such a rural county, Lamar presents an economic mosaic that is surprisingly complex. The discovery of oil there has added a certain luster to the county's prospects. The presence of durable goods manufacturers, alongside the standard Southern clothing plants, provides a diversity which may spare the county the worst of the hard times which often plague rural areas.

What Lamar County really needs to solidify its economic coming-of-age is the development of a resident managerial and professional class. A broadening of these middle income groups would mean an increase in the county's security against foreign competition and the auctioning of jobs to the lowest bidder; but in order to accomplish this Lamar County will need to continue to press for the enhancement of educational achievement (and opportunity) in the county. By combining a better-educated work force with its established base in manufacturing, Lamar County has a good chance of enjoying true prosperity in the long term. □

Edward Rigdon is a graduate assistant at CBER.

Note: CBER would like to thank Mr. Joe Acee of Sulligent for reviewing this article prior to publication.

NEWS BRIEFS

AFTER-TAX INCOME

United States household after-tax income averaged $22,650 in 1985, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau. The report does not give separate figures for Alabama, but does report averages for regions of the country. After-tax income for households in the Northeast increased 3.3 percent to $23,650, increased slightly in the West (to $24,350), but did not change significantly in the South ($21,570) or Midwest ($21,910).

The report shows that 1985 after-tax income of married couples with children rose to $28,390, while the average for female-maintained family households increased to $13,090. There was no change among married-couple families without children ($27,710).

Taxes covered in this study (federal and state income taxes, payroll taxes, and property taxes) absorbed about 22 percent of the total money income received by all households; the average amount paid was $6,950.

Tax payments totaled $569 billion in 1985, of which 56 percent went to federal income taxes, 22 percent for FICA (Social Security) payroll taxes, 13 percent for state income taxes, and eight percent for property taxes.

Ninety-three percent of households paid at least one of the four taxes covered. Some 77 percent paid federal income taxes, 75 percent paid FICA taxes, 65 percent paid state income taxes, and 60 percent paid property taxes.

The survey showed that 65 percent of households with incomes below the poverty level paid at least one type of tax in 1985. Forty-three percent paid FICA payroll taxes, one-third paid property taxes, 15 percent paid state income taxes, and 10 percent paid federal income taxes. Taxes amounted to eight percent of the pre-tax income of poverty households, and their payments reduced average income from $4,760 to $4,400.

Copies of *Household After-Tax Income: 1985,* Series P-23, No. 151, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, or from any depository library. □

CHEMICALS

Did you know how diverse the chemicals industry is? The chemicals industry produces products such as: industrial gases; industrial inorganic chemicals; industrial organic chemicals; medicinal chemicals; pharmaceutical preparations; dyes and pigments; soap and detergents; polishing and sanitation preparations; perfumes and cosmetics; paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels; gum and wood chemicals; fertilizers; pesticides; adhesives and sealants; explosives; and printing ink.

Alabama has plants in every part of the state making these kinds of products. Some of the plants are quite large, employing hundreds of people who work for major international firms. Other plants are home owned and operated and have as few as five employees. On the average, chemical workers are very highly paid. Their annual average wage in 1987 is $29,600 in Alabama. □

ALABAMA COUNTIES WITH A BLACK POPULATION OF 50 PERCENT OR MORE

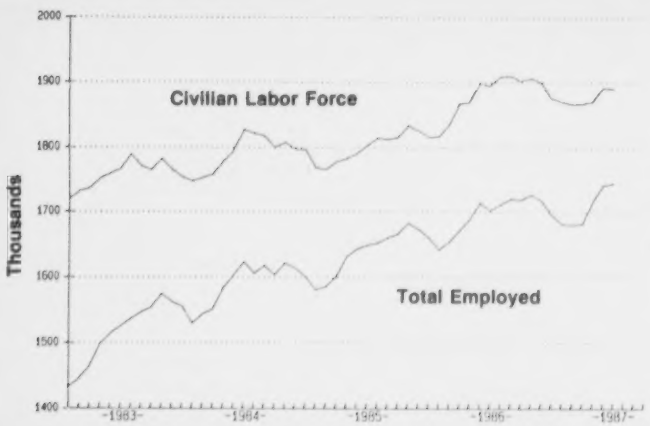
Rank* in the Nation	County	Total Population	Black Population	Black Population Percent of Total
13	Bullock	10,596	7,160	67.6%
68	Dallas	53,981	29,488	54.6%
4	Greene	11,021	8,596	78.0%
22	Hale	15,604	9,799	62.8%
5	Lowndes	13,253	9,937	75.0%
1	Macon	26,829	22,579	84.2%
72	Marengo	25,047	13,346	53.3%
36	Perry	15,012	9,019	60.1%
11	Sumter	16,908	11,711	69.3%
12	Wilcox	14,755	10,151	68.8%

*Rank is based on 1980 black population as a percent of total persons.

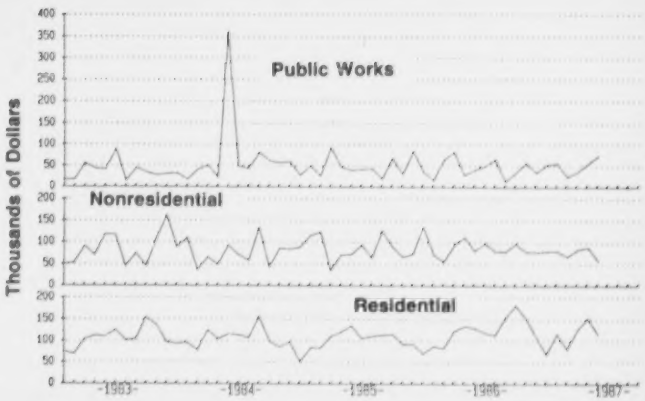
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Summary Characteristics of the Black Population for States and Selected Counties and Places: 1980,* p. 40.□

ALABAMA BUSINESS AT A GLANCE

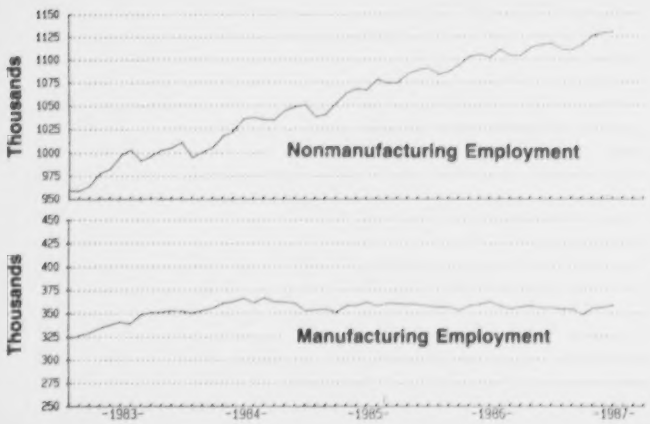
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT



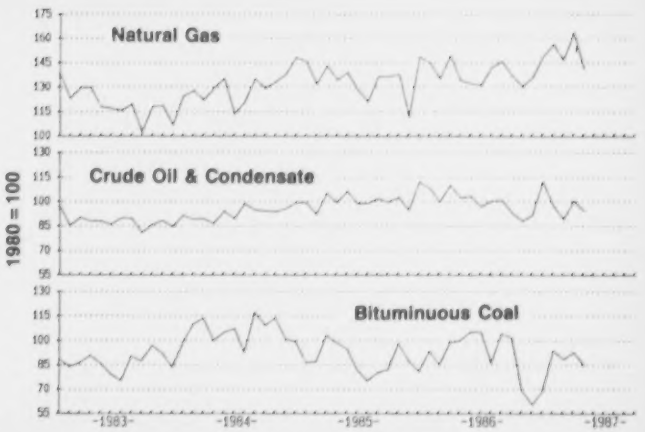
ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION



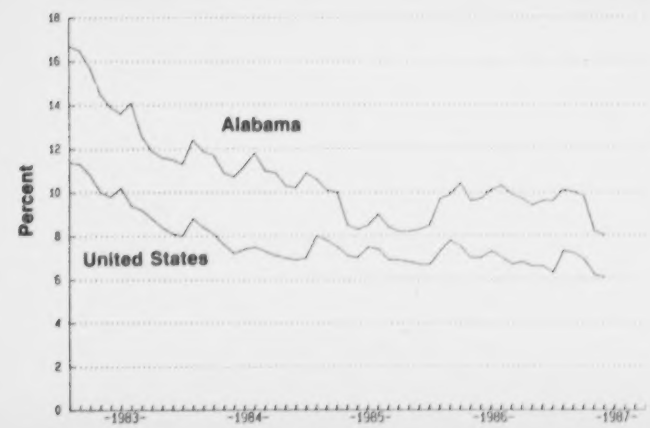
ALABAMA EMPLOYMENT BY SUBSECTOR



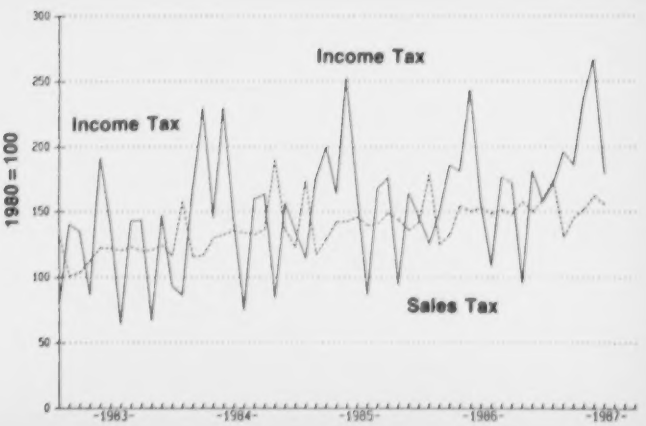
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDICES



STATE AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT



INDEX OF STATE REVENUE COLLECTIONS



GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986								1987				
	1985	1986	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
INDUSTRIAL															
Bituminous coal production[1] (1,000 net tons)	23,421	23,895	2,335	2,328	1,911	2,309	2,251	1,524	1,342	1,526	2,077	1,964	2,059	1,885	1,885
Natural gas production (1,000,000 cu. ft.)	142,268	146,936	11,641	11,542	12,534	12,864	12,104	11,490	11,992	13,096	13,776	12,930	14,400	12,445	12,622
Cotton consumption (1,000 lbs.)	341,068	419,377	35,926	32,592	27,600	36,498	37,642	38,686	34,120	37,743	42,579	36,400	40,832	39,842	38,640
Crude oil and condensate production[2] (1,000 barrels)	21,470	21,399	1,833	1,717	1,780	1,786	1,651	1,564	1,631	1,988	1,734	1,580	1,784	1,670	1,767
Electric energy consumption, industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	23,537	23,314	1,906	2,019	2,036	2,057	2,003	2,006	1,934	1,857	1,865	1,845	1,982	1,973	1,973
Pulp, paper, and paperboard production (1,000 net tons)	6,292	6,485	548	541	523	526	496	576	543	560	590	531	582	573	579
CONSTRUCTION															
Building contracts awarded, new and alterations combined[3] ($1,000)	2,885,600	3,011,100	256,100	265,600	258,900	246,000	315,300	288,400	221,300	201,900	253,700	173,100	247,900	298,800	246,900
Residential	1,240,900	1,466,300	133,500	118,800	113,400	153,300	183,100	152,500	109,000	68,500	116,700	80,600	126,700	153,300	114,900
Nonresidential	1,062,900	1,004,800	81,400	97,800	79,800	79,400	97,200	78,600	78,000	80,500	80,400	67,800	84,600	89,800	57,500
Public works and utilities	581,800	539,900	41,100	49,100	65,600	13,300	35,000	57,300	34,300	52,900	56,600	24,700	36,600	55,800	74,400
Cement consumption (1,000 net tons)	1,306	1,334	117	124	121	119	117	126	85	75	85	86	110	131	126
FINANCE															
Savings in savings and loan associations[4] ($1,000,000)	6,287	6,707	6,710	6,746	6,752	6,737	6,751	6,768	6,735	6,767	6,804	6,879	6,893	6,824	6,753
Tax collections ($1,000)															
Total	2,772,554	2,846,837	267,639	219,772	216,052	235,312	243,326	222,747	235,033	223,165	265,163	224,952	278,960	301,238	287,881
Franchise	69,838	75,088	1,897	8,254	1,148	6,214	3,991	4,243	1,098	1,000	965	2,214	52,762	1,302	1,510
Gasoline (excl. aviation)	202,540	207,667	18,417	18,026	17,557	18,853	18,045	16,901	17,984	15,767	19,169	16,310	15,226	17,162	17,625
Income	1,084,829	1,099,406	138,293	88,800	62,009	100,506	97,971	54,502	102,972	89,540	97,096	111,484	105,908	134,630	151,384
Motor fuels	51,921	53,604	5,528	3,670	3,735	5,252	3,531	5,150	5,661	5,233	4,054	4,570	4,201	3,814	4,709
Oil/gas privilege	64,950	42,775	3,225	2,722	2,527	2,626	2,996	2,300	2,102	2,404	1,953	2,136	2,861	2,222	4,411
Oil/gas production	17,600	11,859	882	774	717	737	827	664	597	696	556	577	826	644	1,249
Sales	730,389	775,708	64,563	65,575	63,568	65,048	63,358	67,637	64,387	68,222	74,589	56,264	62,573	65,229	69,539
2.2/ gross receipts	54,972	56,147	600	0	13,951	43	0	14,231	0	0	14,212	0	140	14,074	13
TVA electric	42,844	45,346	3,719	3,719	3,719	7,438	4,191	0	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	3,842	7,684
Tobacco	72,774	73,282	6,528	6,336	6,504	6,280	6,082	6,368	6,031	6,214	5,907	5,083	5,469	6,103	6,465
Use	79,253	84,390	1,675	816	17,872	1,161	727	19,179	880	665	19,291	795	742	18,569	2,126
Utility	156,209	160,233	12,200	12,453	12,963	13,354	15,656	12,611	12,072	14,823	15,086	13,988	14,109	12,938	11,882
PRICES															
Consumer Price Index, U.S.[5] (1967 = 100)															
All items	322.2	328.4	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	333.1	334.4	335.9	337.7	338.7
Percent change	3.6	1.9	3	5	0	2	5	1	1	1	6	4	4	5	3
Food	309.8	319.7	317.0	317.1	320.1	322.7	323.2	323.7	324.6	325.2	328.9	330.1	330.0	331.0	332.5
Housing	349.9	360.2	358.5	361.2	361.5	362.4	363.7	363.0	361.7	362.1	363.9	365.1	366.4	367.7	368.9
Fuel and utilities	393.6	384.7	382.5	393.8	389.4	389.5	388.3	379.1	371.1	371.0	373.7	374.8	374.9	374.2	377.5
Apparel and upkeep	206.0	207.8	206.4	204.5	203.2	207.0	212.1	213.2	213.1	210.9	207.1	208.4	215.2	218.7	218.0
Transportation	319.9	307.5	305.7	308.6	304.7	301.3	302.2	302.6	304.3	304.8	308.5	310.0	310.6	313.3	314.6
Medical care	403.1	433.5	429.7	432.0	434.8	437.5	439.7	442.3	444.6	446.8	449.6	452.4	455.0	457.3	458.9
Energy	426.5	370.3	367.6	380.6	366.5	358.6	360.6	348.6	341.7	342.4	352.2	359.2	360.0	362.4	366.9
Producer Price Index, U.S. (1967 = 100)															
All commodities	308.8	299.8	299.2	299.0	297.4	297.2	297.5	298.3	298.7	298.1	300.9	302.2	302.8	305.1	307.3
Industrial commodities	323.8	312.1	311.7	311.8	308.5	307.9	308.7	309.3	309.8	309.3	313.5	314.9	315.8	317.4	318.6
Purchasing power of the dollar, U.S. (1967 = $1.00)															
As measured by															
Consumer prices	310	305	306	305	305	304	303	303	302	302	300	299	298	296	295
Wholesale prices	324	334	334	334	336	336	336	335	335	335	332	331	330	328	325
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT[6]															
Civilian labor force (1,000 workers)	1,801.0	1,882.0	1,898.8	1,894.5	1,909.1	1,909.9	1,902.0	1,906.7	1,898.9	1,875.7	1,869.7	1,865.9	1,865.9	1,870.0	1,891.6
Unemployment	160.0	185.0	184.7	192.2	197.6	189.5	183.6	180.1	181.6	179.8	188.1	185.7	183.6	153.7	150.5
Unemployment rate	8.9	9.8	9.7	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	8.0
Employment	1,641.0	1,697.0	1,714.1	1,702.3	1,711.5	1,720.4	1,718.4	1,726.6	1,717.3	1,695.9	1,681.6	1,680.2	1,682.3	1,716.3	1,741.1
Nonagricultural	1,427.0	1,461.4	1,465.9	1,465.3	1,469.5	1,459.6	1,461.8	1,472.0	1,473.0	1,474.0	1,466.1	1,465.4	1,465.8	1,482.2	1,486.3
Manufacturing	358.2	357.5	360.0	362.7	358.2	355.0	357.4	358.5	356.2	356.0	354.6	354.6	349.0	355.8	356.9
Durable goods	175.5	173.2	175.9	175.7	175.2	170.1	170.2	172.0	171.7	170.9	170.2	169.9	169.7	171.8	172.8
Lumber and wood products	29.3	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.0	28.7	28.7
Stone, clay, glass products	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Primary metals	26.6	24.7	26.3	25.6	25.3	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.9	23.7	24.3	24.3
Fabricated metals	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.8	23.0	22.6	23.6	23.7	23.3	23.1	22.9	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.8
Machinery (excl. electrical)	19.8	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.7
Electrical, electronic equip.	22.8	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	20.8	21.5	21.6
Transportation	26.4	27.2	27.6	27.6	28.3	25.5	25.7	27.3	27.5	26.9	26.7	26.8	27.0	26.8	27.1
Other durable goods	18.5	18.0	18.1	18.3	17.8	18.0	17.6	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.3	17.6	18.0
Nondurable goods	182.7	184.3	184.1	187.0	183.0	184.9	187.2	186.5	184.5	185.1	184.4	184.7	179.3	184.0	184.1
Food	29.1	30.1	29.8	30.2	30.1	30.3	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.5	30.4	29.9	30.1	30.4
Textile mill products	36.4	37.5	37.2	37.8	37.5	38.0	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.3	38.0	38.4	38.3
Apparel	53.6	53.7	54.3	55.4	54.3	55.1	55.0	53.9	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.1	48.6	53.5	53.3
Paper and allied products	21.5	20.8	20.7	21.3	19.1	19.1	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.3	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.9	20.0
Printing and publishing	11.8	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.9
Rubber products	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.8	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6
Other nondurable goods	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,069.0	1,103.9	1,105.9	1,102.6	1,111.3	1,104.6	1,104.4	1,113.5	1,116.8	1,118.0	1,111.5	1,110.8	1,116.8	1,126.4	1,129.4
Mining and quarrying	14.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.3
Bituminous coal mining	10.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.0
Contract construction	71.4	75.4	75.2	75.4	77.7	77.9	76.8	76.7	76.3	75.3	75.1	74.1	75.6	76.9	76.7
Trans., comm., and utilities	72.7	71.5	71.4	71.2	72.2	72.1	71.5	71.7	71.0	71.3	70.6	70.7	70.9	71.6	71.7
Trade	305.6	320.4	317.9	319.3	322.6	323.8	324.7	326.6	329.1	331.6	324.7	321.1	323.8	326.9	329.0
Wholesale	76.0	76.9	76.7	76.8	77.7	77.4	77.4	77.7	77.2	76.4	76.1	76.3	76.6	76.8	76.7
Retail	229.6	243.5	241.2	242.5	244.9	246.4	247.3	248.9	251.9	255.2	248.6	244.8	247.2	250.1	252.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	65.8	69.0	68.5	69.3	69.9	69.9	69.7	69.7	69.8	70.0	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.7	70.9
Service and miscellaneous	243.1	258.2	258.5	259.3	259.7	259.0	261.3	261.0	261.1	261.5	261.1	263.1	265.1	266.9	267.0
Government	295.9	297.0	301.9	295.8	297.2	289.9	288.7	295.9	297.6	296.4	297.8	299.7	299.5	301.8	302.8
Federal	65.2	64.2	63.8	64.2	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.5	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.1	65.6	66.7	67.0
State and local	230.7	232.8	238.1	231.6	232.7	225.3	224.3	231.4	232.9	231.5	233.0	234.6	233.9	235.1	235.8

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986								1987				
	1985	1986	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Other employment activity															
State Employment Service *(number)*															
Job applications	233,117	242,053	21,126	21,816	26,404	21,803	21,515	20,703	15,432	15,105	21,041	18,828	18,244	15,387	18,001
Nonagricultural placements	94,808	91,768	6,820	2,155	21,350	10,926	7,657	7,584	5,503	4,787	5,721	5,701	6,585	6,767	7,239
Unemployment compensation															
Initial benefit claims *(number)*	420,689	425,763	33,108	26,902	47,267	27,762	24,819	27,962	26,918	48,014	60,323	28,758	31,618	26,142	24,170
Payments *($1,000)*	172,910	186,826	15,026	13,394	16,966	14,178	13,789	14,936	13,061	18,326	20,424	16,289	17,109	14,490	12,176
County data *(civilian labor force and unemployment rate)*															
Autauga	15,257	15,694	15,760	15,760	16,030	15,870	15,970	16,220	16,160	15,800	15,870	15,960	15,770	15,890	16,160
	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.8	8.5	7.5	8.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.9	9.6	8.6	8.1	8.2
Baldwin	37,577	38,264	38,560	38,530	39,250	38,780	38,170	38,230	38,520	38,640	38,370	38,040	39,520	37,990	38,280
	7.7	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.5	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.8	10.0	10.1	9.5	12.6	7.7	7.2
Barbour	11,513	11,903	12,050	11,930	11,860	12,080	12,370	12,200	12,130	11,860	11,890	11,930	11,850	11,830	11,920
	10.5	9.5	10.5	10.0	9.2	9.6	10.6	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.0	10.4	9.4	9.0	7.9
Bibb	6,880	7,273	7,310	7,440	7,370	7,370	7,320	7,400	7,310	7,260	7,280	7,220	7,120	7,090	7,220
	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.0	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.5	14.0	16.0	16.8	14.7	13.4	10.8	10.9
Blount	17,227	16,682	16,790	16,760	16,740	16,760	16,740	16,730	16,830	16,780	16,840	16,680	17,070	16,980	17,040
	6.9	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.8	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.4	10.6	9.8	11.0	9.1	8.3
Bullock	3,678	3,971	4,120	4,050	4,080	4,030	4,060	4,180	4,080	3,950	3,840	3,770	3,750	3,800	3,870
	16.4	17.3	19.7	16.5	19.4	18.4	15.9	15.5	17.2	18.7	17.6	15.7	14.1	12.7	11.7
Butler	9,076	9,382	9,440	9,560	9,170	9,520	9,420	9,510	9,540	9,500	9,610	9,630	9,650	9,430	9,640
	12.3	11.7	11.6	15.1	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.8	14.0	13.5	9.3	10.2
Calhoun	49,983	51,892	51,940	51,910	52,560	52,370	52,420	52,410	52,260	51,890	51,850	51,600	51,760	51,420	51,770
	8.9	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.2	9.5	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	10.5	10.2	11.2	8.7	8.0
Chambers	16,933	17,241	17,340	17,200	17,840	17,540	17,260	17,140	17,110	17,040	17,020	17,000	17,010	17,190	17,360
	8.8	8.6	8.4	9.0	12.0	9.3	9.1	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.2
Cherokee	7,963	7,768	7,990	7,870	7,730	7,820	7,850	7,870	7,800	7,590	7,770	7,780	7,860	8,040	8,140
	14.7	13.5	13.3	13.6	12.6	11.0	10.2	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	17.3	9.7	9.0
Chilton	15,129	15,723	15,860	15,810	15,890	15,750	15,800	16,190	15,940	15,560	15,580	15,630	15,560	15,350	15,780
	10.3	10.6	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.3	10.0	11.4	12.7	13.0	13.9	12.2	11.9	10.1	10.0
Choctaw	6,541	7,481	7,490	7,660	7,730	7,550	7,180	7,390	7,350	7,070	6,980	6,860	7,060	6,800	6,860
	14.6	14.9	15.8	17.0	17.7	14.5	13.5	13.1	15.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	18.7	10.5	9.3
Clarke	11,044	11,363	11,320	11,410	11,430	11,480	11,360	11,590	11,570	11,570	11,590	11,520	11,480	11,290	11,390
	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.5	12.0	11.9	11.8	17.8	10.1	9.7
Clay	6,397	6,358	6,470	6,380	6,270	6,380	6,250	6,300	6,210	6,110	6,220	6,130	6,260	6,120	6,150
	11.1	15.0	25.7	12.0	11.5	11.8	12.9	12.3	9.7	8.5	11.2	10.9	20.8	9.4	9.3
Cleburne	5,766	5,719	5,780	5,700	5,750	5,890	5,930	5,800	5,640	5,680	5,630	5,490	5,310	5,320	5,400
	9.1	8.8	7.3	7.1	7.6	9.2	15.2	8.3	6.7	7.1	7.8	8.1	[illegible]	7.9	7.5
Coffee	17,034	17,625	17,850	17,590	17,510	18,070	18,040	18,250	17,910	17,260	17,000	16,950	17,070	17,310	17,610
	7.2	8.8	8.2	8.4	8.2	7.6	9.2	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.6	7.1	6.6
Colbert	24,545	24,628	24,960	24,660	25,020	25,020	24,860	24,730	24,540	24,500	24,360	24,340	23,940	23,800	24,200
	13.1	13.9	13.0	14.2	15.0	14.2	14.3	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.1	14.6	12.7	10.8	10.8
Conecuh	6,309	6,458	6,650	6,570	6,170	6,300	6,290	6,400	6,440	6,380	6,360	6,390	6,610	6,140	6,200
	10.8	16.0	15.2	15.7	12.7	15.3	15.4	17.3	17.9	19.5	20.9	23.1	25.4	17.3	17.2
Coosa	4,620	4,760	4,750	4,660	4,650	4,720	4,790	4,830	4,830	4,680	4,860	4,810	4,750	4,780	4,850
	7.5	8.0	9.4	10.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.8
Covington	17,128	17,224	17,420	17,170	17,260	17,240	17,490	17,620	17,710	17,310	17,340	17,270	17,250	17,460	17,710
	9.7	10.7	11.1	10.4	10.4	10.1	10.5	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.5	10.2	9.4	8.0	7.3
Crenshaw	6,104	6,187	6,330	6,140	6,120	6,280	6,430	6,480	6,370	6,180	6,080	6,210	6,260	6,180	6,380
	9.1	9.0	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.7	9.5	9.7	14.8	18.0	9.0	9.3
Cullman	30,433	31,390	31,720	31,660	31,680	31,730	32,030	32,490	31,900	31,160	30,830	30,890	30,900	31,320	31,730
	9.6	9.4	8.7	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.5	8.5	7.8
Dale	19,531	16,753	16,910	16,960	17,120	17,000	17,070	17,290	17,010	16,730	16,560	16,810	16,730	16,800	16,990
	7.4	10.1	10.4	11.2	11.0	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.2	10.1	9.2	8.1	7.5
Dallas	22,316	23,022	23,740	23,640	23,620	23,390	22,840	22,830	22,500	22,220	22,060	21,750	21,590	22,120	22,240
	15.0	15.9	15.5	17.0	15.8	15.4	15.2	15.6	16.4	16.8	16.0	14.7	13.9	16.6	16.3
DeKalb	27,461	28,748	29,180	29,170	29,540	29,810	29,510	29,400	29,060	28,390	28,360	28,450	28,230	28,550	29,110
	10.4	10.0	9.5	10.1	10.3	9.3	9.4	9.1	9.6	9.5	10.9	11.3	11.0	8.6	7.9
Elmore	20,784	21,013	21,340	21,160	21,320	21,290	21,180	21,310	21,420	21,090	21,070	20,900	20,800	20,990	21,360
	7.3	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.5	7.2	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.0
Escambia	16,738	17,061	17,330	17,100	17,210	17,330	17,110	17,040	16,930	16,750	16,770	16,590	16,900	16,290	16,300
	9.9	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.2	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.1	12.7	13.8	13.7	17.2	11.2	10.4
Etowah	42,225	43,954	44,960	44,050	44,800	44,390	43,840	43,700	43,750	43,350	43,270	42,930	42,880	42,530	42,760
	10.3	13.0	14.9	13.1	13.4	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.5	11.8	12.8	13.1	13.0	10.2	9.8
Fayette	8,229	8,028	8,110	7,840	7,850	8,030	8,070	8,060	8,030	7,910	7,840	7,840	7,720	7,750	7,830
	14.3	13.8	13.7	13.4	13.8	13.4	13.8	13.2	12.5	13.0	12.1	12.9	12.6	11.6	11.4
Franklin	15,046	15,310	15,200	15,310	15,930	15,740	15,120	15,210	15,180	14,880	15,340	15,190	15,020	15,100	15,250
	13.7	13.6	12.0	13.1	16.0	13.5	12.5	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.6	13.9	13.2	10.7	10.1
Geneva	10,714	11,047	11,310	11,290	11,400	11,340	11,400	11,590	11,040	10,650	10,460	10,370	10,510	10,650	10,880
	9.5	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.2	6.1
Greene	3,841	3,733	3,720	3,640	3,710	3,760	3,830	3,890	3,820	3,760	3,760	3,760	3,900	3,720	3,760
	17.6	15.9	14.5	15.9	15.8	15.4	15.1	15.4	15.6	17.1	17.3	17.0	19.7	13.9	13.3
Hale	5,891	5,986	6,100	5,990	6,010	6,170	6,230	6,290	6,230	6,060	6,070	6,050	6,140	6,190	6,280
	11.3	10.7	11.3	11.3	9.9	11.6	9.8	9.4	11.1	11.2	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.4	7.7
Henry	6,748	6,631	6,820	6,630	6,560	6,620	6,840	6,830	6,650	6,410	6,370	6,350	6,410	6,710	6,900
	10.6	9.7	9.1	9.7	10.0	8.7	9.1	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.2
Houston	33,718	39,734	39,960	39,760	40,540	40,160	40,320	40,890	40,530	40,050	39,400	39,520	39,560	39,960	40,410
	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	9.1	8.0	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.1	6.5	6.0
Jackson	20,483	20,968	21,030	21,240	20,980	21,000	21,050	21,150	21,370	20,710	20,730	20,720	20,600	20,660	20,890
	12.3	14.7	13.0	14.6	15.2	13.7	13.1	12.1	16.4	12.0	13.1	12.6	10.9	9.3	9.2
Jefferson	312,343	335,634	336,180	336,040	340,350	342,060	341,530	340,740	339,950	337,320	335,860	336,480	335,270	338,280	340,460
	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.7	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.7	7.6	6.8	6.3
Lamar	8,808	8,856	8,900	8,880	9,140	8,930	9,000	8,790	8,900	8,810	8,920	8,950	8,900	8,830	8,970
	8.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	11.4	9.5	10.5	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.2	6.7	6.6
Lauderdale	36,158	37,027	37,810	37,520	37,260	37,270	37,100	37,330	36,820	36,290	36,080	36,120	36,030	35,760	36,270
	10.9	11.6	11.3	12.9	11.9	11.0	11.2	11.0	10.7	10.6	11.5	11.1	10.3	8.4	8.1

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS FOR ALABAMA

Type of Activity	Annual		1986								1987				
	1985	1986	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT CONT.															
Lawrence	12,636 12.7	12,632 14.6	12,670 13.4	12,580 13.8	12,650 14.1	13,040 15.5	12,720 12.9	12,910 13.6	12,620 14.1	12,150 14.9	12,040 15.9	12,070 15.9	12,170 16.1	12,100 13.6	12,380 13.5
Lee	37,752 7.0	38,124 7.7	39,020 7.2	38,200 8.1	38,440 9.5	37,760 7.5	37,790 7.9	38,070 7.2	38,260 6.7	37,430 6.5	37,040 7.1	37,050 6.9	36,830 6.6	37,000 6.1	37,540 6.2
Limestone	27,043 7.1	29,806 8.9	30,220 8.7	29,940 9.1	29,910 9.3	29,900 11.1	30,460 7.5	30,570 8.0	30,330 7.9	29,730 8.0	29,720 8.5	29,230 8.2	29,200 8.1	29,370 7.0	29,870 7.0
Lowndes	4,636 14.1	4,525 15.8	4,560 15.1	4,400 19.0	4,420 18.0	4,590 18.7	4,670 16.5	4,720 16.4	4,750 16.6	4,580 16.0	4,350 17.9	4,390 17.5	4,430 16.7	4,560 16.6	4,800 23.6
Macon	10,453 8.5	10,693 9.0	10,850 9.5	10,820 10.0	10,910 9.8	10,850 9.1	10,760 8.1	10,910 9.2	10,710 8.4	10,650 8.5	10,480 7.7	10,430 6.8	10,430 6.6	10,480 5.7	10,700 6.6
Madison	117,762 5.9	126,253 7.2	126,420 6.7	128,530 7.8	128,590 7.5	128,380 7.9	128,380 7.6	128,630 7.5	128,660 7.3	127,930 7.2	126,610 7.0	126,190 6.9	126,360 6.6	126,870 5.7	128,380 5.3
Marengo	9,934 10.6	10,045 11.1	10,430 10.1	9,940 10.8	10,110 13.5	10,070 10.3	10,070 9.5	10,140 9.6	10,020 10.2	9,970 10.7	9,800 10.4	9,730 9.5	10,080 16.1	9,800 8.7	9,940 8.4
Marion	15,278 13.8	16,083 14.3	16,250 12.3	16,230 12.8	16,550 16.4	16,220 14.5	16,110 14.9	16,150 14.1	15,960 15.2	15,610 15.3	15,620 16.9	15,380 15.7	15,400 17.1	15,230 10.9	15,400 10.1
Marshall	35,615 8.7	37,011 11.8	37,080 11.1	37,360 12.1	38,250 14.0	37,450 10.9	37,380 10.5	37,000 10.3	37,020 11.1	36,420 10.4	36,300 10.7	36,380 10.8	36,270 10.2	36,320 8.5	37,080 8.1
Mobile	166,738 9.4	172,880 11.1	174,860 11.3	175,670 11.7	176,630 11.3	176,980 11.2	173,910 11.2	173,620 10.8	173,350 10.6	171,770 10.7	171,770 11.5	171,420 11.5	169,800 10.3	171,920 10.0	173,400 9.6
Monroe	9,085 13.5	9,649 13.3	9,580 12.0	9,380 11.3	9,520 10.5	9,760 9.8	9,720 9.2	9,750 10.2	9,810 12.6	9,650 15.1	9,740 14.3	9,780 14.5	10,070 28.1	9,520 10.8	9,640 11.7
Montgomery	91,901 7.2	97,695 7.6	99,120 8.1	98,730 8.1	99,450 8.0	99,110 7.5	99,020 7.5	99,750 7.8	99,480 7.9	97,830 7.4	97,510 7.5	97,280 7.4	96,980 7.3	97,570 6.6	99,450 6.9
Morgan	43,368 8.1	45,825 10.0	46,200 9.1	46,640 10.0	46,770 10.5	47,190 11.5	46,010 9.7	46,260 9.9	45,920 9.6	45,670 9.7	45,390 10.1	45,360 10.1	45,840 11.1	45,700 8.9	46,640 9.9
Perry	5,336 13.2	5,444 12.9	5,620 12.4	5,490 12.4	5,540 12.5	5,540 12.9	5,520 10.9	5,630 10.4	5,620 15.4	5,500 20.3	5,480 19.0	5,430 12.5	5,450 12.7	5,460 9.7	5,710 10.4
Pickens	6,965 15.2	7,558 14.7	7,880 14.2	7,560 14.3	7,690 14.7	7,900 15.5	7,870 13.6	8,050 15.0	7,750 15.1	7,520 15.5	7,470 15.6	7,390 15.0	7,280 15.1	7,240 11.6	7,450 11.6
Pike	11,773 8.0	12,612 8.6	12,830 8.4	12,640 8.8	12,490 9.5	12,650 9.5	12,980 7.5	13,190 8.4	13,030 8.4	12,210 9.1	12,630 8.3	12,650 8.6	12,650 8.3	12,640 7.0	12,880 7.0
Randolph	8,865 9.6	9,424 9.2	9,620 11.6	9,420 10.2	9,330 9.7	9,750 12.4	9,450 10.4	9,520 9.4	9,600 8.3	9,430 7.5	9,440 7.2	9,410 7.3	9,470 7.8	9,390 6.1	9,420 6.1
Russell	20,634 10.5	22,641 9.6	22,580 9.0	22,680 9.1	22,780 9.4	22,960 9.1	22,790 8.8	22,900 9.9	22,810 9.4	22,700 9.2	22,680 9.7	22,430 8.9	22,440 8.3	22,520 8.1	22,590 7.5
St. Clair	20,691 8.1	20,610 8.4	20,710 8.2	20,890 9.4	21,200 10.2	20,700 8.1	20,710 8.1	20,700 7.8	20,620 7.6	20,610 8.1	20,440 8.2	20,380 8.1	20,590 8.2	20,630 6.8	20,870 6.8
Shelby	34,261 7.0	37,153 6.8	37,260 6.5	37,310 7.0	37,510 6.9	37,310 6.5	37,320 6.5	38,170 8.3	37,440 6.6	37,340 7.0	37,010 7.2	37,010 7.2	37,080 6.5	37,250 5.4	37,810 5.6
Sumter	6,147 13.7	6,243 21.0	6,450 22.0	6,440 26.3	6,460 25.1	6,410 22.5	6,230 18.3	6,260 17.9	6,160 17.8	5,800 17.2	5,830 16.3	5,810 15.5	5,810 16.1	5,710 13.1	5,740 11.6
Talladega	31,537 13.1	32,143 12.4	32,310 12.0	32,310 12.7	32,810 13.6	32,950 13.0	32,660 13.1	32,590 12.4	32,350 12.0	32,170 11.9	32,110 12.5	32,160 12.2	32,290 12.4	32,040 10.4	32,330 9.7
Tallapoosa	18,258 8.2	19,101 8.0	19,210 7.9	19,400 8.8	19,640 9.3	19,720 8.2	19,430 7.7	19,360 7.5	19,350 6.9	19,110 6.5	19,060 7.5	19,010 7.1	19,130 7.8	19,190 6.8	19,520 7.6
Tuscaloosa	64,346 6.8	68,450 7.7	68,760 8.2	67,120 8.6	67,710 8.2	69,420 8.1	70,000 7.6	70,000 7.1	69,930 7.3	69,250 7.5	69,180 7.6	69,180 7.5	69,190 7.4	69,800 6.3	70,010 6.6
Walker	33,097 9.9	30,633 15.2	31,320 16.6	31,570 17.6	31,700 17.4	30,110 13.1	29,750 12.0	29,350 10.6	29,730 11.9	29,760 12.5	30,000 14.1	29,860 13.7	30,020 13.4	30,050 12.0	30,220 11.5
Washington	5,855 14.9	5,594 19.4	5,660 19.3	5,770 21.5	5,770 22.0	5,530 18.1	5,570 17.8	5,580 16.9	5,570 17.6	5,530 20.3	5,490 20.6	5,430 19.5	5,650 23.2	5,160 15.2	5,200 14.2
Wilcox	4,391 16.4	4,402 16.8	4,450 17.5	4,540 19.4	4,480 18.8	4,490 17.1	4,430 15.7	4,500 15.3	4,470 15.9	4,330 14.7	4,300 14.8	4,280 14.4	4,270 13.5	4,340 13.8	4,440 14.3
Winston	10,488 17.1	10,288 21.1	10,380 19.7	10,260 19.4	10,320 19.2	10,350 19.2	10,220 17.0	10,130 16.4	10,230 20.0	9,990 20.0	10,080 22.9	9,910 22.8	9,830 20.5	9,710 14.9	9,810 13.2
TRADE															
Foreign, through Port of Mobile															
Imports															
Value ($1,000)	774,985	707,055	62,809	52,912	58,464	62,420	57,283	65,322	60,114	42,325	57,440	54,801	54,801	54,801	54,801
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	13,402	14,193	1,216	1,549	1,045	1,459	916	961	1,061	1,040	893	427	427	427	427
Exports															
Value ($1,000)	602,564	765,872	40,520	46,923	33,052	44,144	45,337	70,123	115,624	90,380	110,165	87,135	87,135	87,135	87,135
Shipping weight (1,000,000 lbs.)	22,799	22,134	1,452	1,632	1,725	1,399	1,807	1,541	1,851	2,134	1,836	1,936	1,936	1,936	1,936
Shipments by water, Port of Mobile[7] (1,000 tons)	38,242	38,701	3,415	3,262	2,934	2,691	3,307	3,122	3,746	3,387	2,253	2,421	3,023	2,614	1,749
Domestic															
Electric energy consumption, non-industrial purposes (1,000,000 kwh)	25,020	26,789	1,792	2,273	2,820	2,980	2,608	2,307	1,808	2,112	2,438	2,073	2,024	1,900	1,900
Gasoline sales[8] (1,000 gallons)	1,881,466	2,012,114	173,243	168,489	181,501	173,549	162,511	173,172	153,194	184,455	159,663	150,881	171,345	171,345	171,345
New passenger car registrations[9] (number)	153,540	159,481	13,221	14,427	15,309	13,908	19,150	11,691	10,048	12,133	8,953	10,243	11,477	12,573	12,310

NOTE: Throughout this table, details do not necessarily add to totals due to rounding.

[1]Estimated total for calendar month based on adjustment of weekly data.

[2]Individual months may not add to annual totals due to late revisions in annual data.

[3]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of Dodge/DRI Construction and Real Estate Information Service.

[4]End-of-month balance.

[5]Beginning January 1978, the Consumer Price Index consists of "All Urban Consumers." Prior to that date, it included only "Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers." Historical data will not be available due to the change in coverage. No "Energy" data are available prior to 1978, and "Housing" data prior to January 1978 are not comparable to the new "Housing" series due to a change in definition.

[6]Civilian labor force, unemployment, and total employment are adjusted by place of residence, and total nonagricultural employment and its components are by place of work. All monthly data are adjusted to a March benchmark of the previous year.

[7]Includes both inbound and outbound shipments by water moving through private facilities as well as through the Alabama State Docks; excludes tonnage for military installations.

[8]Gross gallons of gasoline as reported by wholesale distributors.

[9]These data may not be reused in any manner without the express permission of R.L. Polk and Company.

Center for Business and Economic Research
The University of Alabama
P.O. Box AK
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Permit NO. 16
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

CONGRESSIONAL INFO SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST-WEST HWY
BETHESDA, MD 20814